Edward frequently made inquiries co cerning her condition.

the downger-duchess of Manchester was the daughter of Antonio Yznaga del Valle of Ravenswood, La., and Cuba. After the Civil war, Mr. Yznaga, having lost most of his fortune, moved north, and Consuelo became a prominent figure in the social life of New York city. Her wedding in May. 1876, to the Viscount Mandeville, was a brilliant affair and one of the first alliances of American girls with for-

diances of American girls with for-

Incentive

To be a successful saver it

s very important to have the

An account with the CON-

TINENTAL NATIONAL

BANK supplies this incentive

as it assures Security and a

4 per cent Interest Paid.

On Savings Accounts

of \$1.00 and up.

CONTINENTAL

National Bank

Salt Lake City, Utah

Capital. \$250,000.00.

Liberal Rate of Interest.

The Right

right incentive.

dowager-duchess of Manchester

## MONEY MARKET IS STILL STRINGENT

Legitimate Investments, However, Are Having No Trouble With Loans.

SEASON AND TRADE TOGETHER

All Lines in Healthy Tone, Though the Pre-Holiday Restraint Is Felt Quite Noticeably.

The feature of the week in banking circles was the organization of a new state bank at Kamas, Summit county, with a capital stock of \$25,000, John Boyt as president, C. B. Stewart vice president, and R. W. Barnes as cashjer. Kamas is becoming quite a business center, and stockmen with owners of other industries in that vicinity conclude the time has come to make

it a banking center also. The week closes with a good financial outlook. There is still quite a pressure for money; yet there is abundant for all legitimate business, Lecal banking men consider the presest situation as favorable as at any

THE CLEWS LETTER. Henry Clews, in his last financial dreular says:
The president has just finished a
tour of 13,000 miles throughout the country, traversing the populous dis-tricts of all sections. He has thus come in close touch with political sentment, and has evidently found the so-called "Roosevelt policies" pop-ular. Having been elected on promises ular. Having been elected on protocolors to carry out these policies, it is to be expected that he will more or less favor legislation unacceptable to corporations and that agitation on these lines to the congress opens. ations and that agreeting agreement will be renewed when Congress opens. To the disinterested observer this is To the disinterested observer this is not altogether surprising. A strong hostile public opinion has unfortunately been created against our large corporations, chiefly because of abuses incidental to their recent rapid growth. It will be conceded that these corporations possess enormous power and that by means of further combination they might be able to exercise an influence that would by corruption or other might be able to exercise an influence that would by corruption or other by means of the exercise an influence that would by corruption or other means threaten the supremacy of the government itself. The placing of such vast interests in the hands of a few men, who absolutely control the destines of hundreds of thousands if not not many the expected to be permanent. The people will rule. They will insist upon the open field and a fair chance. That is the foundation of our government, and no power that is able to seriously interfere with that object will be tolerated. The threatened control of our industries and our railroads by small groups of men, organized for purely selfish purposes and having litbe tolerated. The threatened control of our industries and our railroads by small groups of men, organized for purely selfish purposes and having little or no regard for public welfare, has awakened a deep-sented feeling of unsaines among the masses and is really the chief incentive for most of the socialistic propaganda which is spread broadcast today. Mr. Harriman was a man of vast ability and updointedly man of vast ability and undoubtedly achieved great results, but the system of excessive centralization in Industry for which he pre-eminently stood sin violent conflict with all the prinis in violent conflict with all the principles of this government, which aims at equality of opportunity to all. Rosevelt's tremendous popularity in this country was based upon his clear recognition of the fact that public welfare was being frustrated by our great taliroad and industrial combinations. His methods of cure may not always His methods of cure may not always have been the wisest, but his purpose was sound and his policy will prove a winning one, although in the rough and tumble of battle more or less injurious agriation and legislation may have to be endured. President Taft has evidently sufficient political sagactity to recognize these conditions, and it is quite likely that he will vigorous-

# vould prefer to have Congress devise a scheme of wholesome regulation of exporations under Mr. Taft's moderate and kindly hand, or whether they would rather take the chances of dealing with Mr. Roosevelt, who would hadoubtedly be less gentle and more radical. The choice is with them now; later on it will be with the people if they do not act. HARDWARE TRADE.

The hardware men report a centinua-tion of the good, steady business that has characterized this trade in weeks past. The special feature continues to be the stove and heater business which is all that could be desired. The steet metal branch is also an encour-iging feature, there being a great de-mand for it, so that the manufacturers are unable to supply the demand fast cough. Collections have improved followably, so that the trade expects a short time that a record in this lie will be made. Another thing that cleers the hardware heart is the con-

The mining machinery trade is still dul, though by spring there is expectation of its doing something. The demand for guns and sporting material is still on, though the trade has been about supplied with all that it calls for.

#### LUMBER.

The lumber trade has little or nothing to report the current week except a continued shortage in cars, which takes delivery uncertain and unsatisfictor.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

The wholesale dry goods trade reports the prices of cottons as still moving steadily upwards, with no indications at to when there will be a halt. As a prominent local jobber said today, it looks as though prices would continue to rise in cottons until a point is reached when the consumer will refuse to buy further. Several of the eastern milis have found themselves short of raw material, in haste to fill all orders received. Locally all prints are to advance half a cent on the 24th inst. which has stimulated buying to a lively degree before the date of advance; after which there will be a sudden slump in the market along this line. Jobbers report moderate selling in heavy brown goods, with prices at extreme limits. Trading in duck has been moderate. Interest in napped goods continues still strong, with prospects of some trade demoralization if high cotton quotations are to continue. Colored fabrics, such as denims, tickings and cheviots, are firm, but not active. A great progress in ginghams has been made the current year, many western houses trying to buy in bulk from the New York market, with prospect that when spring comes there will be no surplus on the market. Knit goods are inactive, with limited supplies in the primary markets, while hosiery continues strong. Wholesalers are nearby shipments. Fall deliveries from

agents are practically over. The linen market is strong, with increased call for closely woven dress goods a feature. The burlap market is stagnant. · RETAIL DRY GOODS.

The retail dry goods trade reports business varying from week to week, but with an average higher than last year. It was believed a little while ago that silks would remain firm and constant through the fall and winter; but all of a sudden the bottom appears to have dropped out of the market on plain silks, leaving only rough effect silks with any standing. The demand for furs is increasing in a marked way over the demand for last year. This has to an extent affected the millinery trade in bringing out more of the fur trimmed turban hat trade, thus reducing that much the cell for enormous hats. The trade is much interested in the removal to this country of manafacturers from European countries whose trade with the United States is very much affected by the new tailf. The retail dry goods trade looks for a heavy holiday business, especially in the line of imported toys, large quantities of which are arriving though the Salt Lake custom house.

### BUSINESS NOTES

Only limited transactions in the local stock list marked the week; some smell blocks of Sugar City Townsite changed hands, and there were also some small deals in the San Vincente Lumber company, a California institution controlled in Salt Lake which is only ring its capital. The segars were quiet but strong at the figures named below. Considerable interest was aroused by the aunouncement that the Provo Woolen Mills company would be sold, but its stock has long been unquoted in the market. The following are the latest

Amalgamated Eugar pfd 99.00
Amalgameted Sagar Co. com be at
Con. Wagon & Machine Co
Continental water par bank lager
Deseret National Bank
Deserve Savings bank
First National bank, Ogder 312.00
First National bank, Murray 140,00
First National Sank, Logan 200.00
Home Fire Insurance Co265.00
H. J. Grant & Co130.00
Lewiston Sugar Co 17.80
National Bank of the Republic 183.00
Ogden Savings bank
Pingree National bank, Ogden 202.00
Provo Com. & Savings bank 155.00
Rocky Mtn. Bell Telephone Co 64.00
Salt Lake Security & Trust Co140.00
State Bank of Utah229.00
Sugar City Townsite Co 100.00
Thatcher Bros. Banking Co., Log. 158.00
Utah Bkg. Co., Lehi & Am. Fork 148 00
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., pfd 8.80
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., com 2.85
Utah County Light & Power Co 1.00
Utah National bank
Utah Imp. Vehicle Co 95 00
Utah Savings & Trust Co112.00
Walker Bros. bankers250.00
Western Loan & Savings Co106.00
Zions Savings Bank & Trust Co540.00
Z. C. M. I
Z. C. Home Bldg. & R. E. Co., pfd. 1.00
Z. C. Home Bldg. & R. E. Co., com 1.00
a. c. monie Diug. & R. E. Co., com 1.00
BONDS.
Salt Lake City Railroad

#### Sumpter Valley Railroad... Utah County Light & Possible County Light & Power Co...101.5 Sugar Co. Utah Sugar Co......103.00 GREAT DEVELOPMENT

Chicago, Nov. 20,-The Tribune this morning says:

IN CALUMET DISTRICT

"Another great development in the Calumet district is promised in the plans of a syndicate of Cleveland capi-

talists understood to be connected with the Colorado Fuel & Iron company. "It involves in the first place the con-struction of four blast furnaces with a struction of four blast furnaces with a total daily capacity of about 1,300 tons of finished pig iron, the cost of which will, with the cost of the land, approximate \$5,000,000. But, while the company will for a time restrict its activities to the making and selling of this product, it is understood that the construction of the furnaces will be the first unit in the much more comprehensial. first unit in the much more comprehen-sive project involving the manufacture of steel, and that the completed plant to quite likely that he will vigorous-y carry out the Roosevelt reforms, should be not do so, there is little loubt whatever that Mr. Roosevelt limself will be recalled to perform the task. Therefore our captains of massry and railroad magnates may a well choose as to whether they could prefer to have Congress devise whether of wholesome regulation of

will represent an investment of from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000.
"The capital of the company will, it is said, be \$15,000,000.

'Those behind the new company are said to own extensive iron mining in-terests in the Mesaba range in northern Minnesota and are said to have several million tons of iron ore already developed. They are said to have expended approximately \$180,000 in this

'Agents of the concern have been "Agents of the concern have been working for several months to acquire the necessary land as a site for the plant, and, it is now stated, have options on 200 acres of land along the Calumet river. The exact locality is not known, although it is reported to be south of the plant of the Federal Furnace company at One Hundred and Fifth street. Elfth street

"The work of securing satisfactory title in some instances is said to have held back preliminary work for some time, and special difficulty is said to have been experienced in acquiring a few pieces of improved property, one being a church."

### BOY BANDITS CAPTURED.

Long Beach, Cal., Nov. 19.-The police here tonight captured four boybandits who last night held up and robbed four women on one of the principal streets of this city. They are Vester and Lester McDermid, twins, aged 13; Thomas Holmes, aged 12, and Ernest Rameriz, aged 13. They confessed to the hold-ups and some of the plunder they secured was found in their pressession.

possession.

After their escapades of last night the boys entered a residence tonight and stole four blankets and a shot gun and were on the highway wrapped in the blankets, preparing to hold up the first person who happened along, when the police came upon them.

#### SAN FRANCISCO COLISEUM BURNED

San Francisco, Nov. 20.-The Coliseum building, an immense amusement hall, the scene of prize fights and dances and more recently of a passion play, was destroyed by fire early this morning. For a little time the entire neighborhood was threatened, but a general alarm was sent in and the firenen succeeded in keeping the fire with-u bounds. The Darby flats were

The closeness of the blaze brought panic to scores of flat dwellers. Fear also was felt in the Southern Pacific also was felt in the Southern Pacific general hospital across the street, but the patients were not removed. The streets in places were piled with household goods and nen, women and children in scant attire ran frantically about. Windows were broken in blocks surrounding and there were several narrow escapes from injury on the part of those who fled from their flats into the rainy streets, it was repoited that of those who fled from their hats into the rainy streets. It was reported that two had been burned in the Colissum but so far as could be learned no one was injured. The building recently had been made into a skating rink and there was no one, it the night watchman, who esca-

# **WICKERSHAM FOR** COMMERCE COURT

Would Give Jurisdiction Over Orders and Decrees of Interstate Commerce Commission.

RADICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Favors National Incorporation Law-Corporations Shouldn't Held Stock in Others.

Kunsas City, Nov. 19 .- "Modification the interstate commerce act to stain reasonableness of rates to all ind fairness of practise in the operation of interestate railways," was suggested by Atty. Gen. George Wickersham in an address tonight at the annual banquet of the Commertal club, given in commemoration of the signing of the John Jay commer-

Mr. Wickersham responded to the east, "The Interstate Commerce Com-

Mr. Wickersham advocated a naional incorporation law, and said that, hould such a law demonstrate its value, it might be wise altimately to prohibit state corporations from engaging in interstate commerce.

WICKERSHAM'S VIEWS.

"For the purpose," said Mr. Wick-ersham, "of preventing the conflict of decisions and delays and uncertain-ties in the enforcement of the inter-state law which now exisis, it is pro-posed to create a special tribunal to be known as the commerce court, in which shall be exclusively vested all the jurisdiction now possessed by the circuit and district courts and the circircuit and district courts and the circuit courts of appeals of the United States with respect to the enforcement or review of orders and decrees of the interestate commerce commission. "To remove the commission from the position of prosecutor or litigant, it is proposed that all proceedings to enforce or defend orders of the interstate commerce commission be con-ducted by the department of justice. "Further suggestions of the presi-dent are that the interstate commerce act be amended as follows:

"By providing that the commission be specifically empowered to review

classification acts.

"By providing that, whenever a new rate or classification is filed, the commission may, by order, postpone the date when it is to take effect; provided that within 30 days after the date of such order (A) a complaint be filed against such rate or classification or

of such order (A) a complaint be filed against such rate or classification, or (B) the commission itself shall institute an inquiry into the reasonableness of the rate or classification.

"By providing that the commission may suspend, modify or annul any changes that impose undue burdens on shippers.

ippers.
"By providing that the commission that the commission motion "By providing that the commission may proceed either on its own motion or upon complaint filed with it.

"By specifically empowering the commission on the application of one carrier or of an individual, or at the instance of the commission itself, to compel connecting carriers to unite in forming a through route and to fix the rate and the apportionment thereof among the carriers.

"By providing that it shall be lawful for carriers to unite in fixing a full for carriers to unite in fixing a published, the question of the reasonableness of such rate to be subject to

the other provisions of the act in like manner as any other filed and published rate; the agreement, however, not to amount to a contract to maintain the rate for any given time, but each party to have the right to with-

draw from or alter such rate.

"By specifically empowering the commission to prescribe regulations under which shippers shall have the privilege of designating the route over which their shipments shall be car-

which their shipments shall be carried.

"By providing that no railroad company shall acquire stock in any company shall acquire stock in any competing railroad company; and, poselbly, that no railroad company engaged in interstate commerce shall noid stock in a competing railroad.

"By providing that no railroad company engaged in interstate commerce shall issue any additional stock or bonds except with the approval of the commission, and for a price not less than par for stock, and not less than the reasonable market value for bonds.

"These modifications in the act would, it is believed, make it an effective measure to obtain reasonable rates and fairness of practices in the operation of interstate rullroad times."

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW

Mr. Wickersham, in speaking of the Sherman anti-trust law, said that no statute was so generally misunder The speaker said the great purpose

to be borne in mind in connection with this and similar legislation is always the preservation of the freedom L

'No doubt," said he, "the Sherman act is sufficiently comprehensive to 1story such monopolies as the holding corporation, but at the same time that the national government forges a weapon to destroy abuses it must provide a substitute for those legitimate enterprises that are equally dependent for their existence upon the system so abused.

abused.
"It must provide a means of enabling co-operative enterprises to engage freely in interstate and foreign commerce without interference by state action, which fetter, confine and destroy the possibility of such free pursuit. This can only be done by the enactment of a fedural law covariding for the formation. federal law providing for the formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among states, protecting them from undue interference by states

them from undue interference by states and regulating their activities so as to prevent the recurrence under national auspices of those abuses that have arisen under state control.

"Such a law should provide for the organization and management of trading corporations. It should protect corporations organized under it from undue interference by state authorities, subjecting its real and personal property only to such taxation as is imposed by the state upon other similar ed by the state upon other similar property located therein; and it should require it to file complete reports of its operations with the bureau of cor-

require it to me complete reports of its operations with the bureau of corporations or some other similar office. "Such coporations should be prohibited frm acquiring or holding stock of other corporations.

"These agencies of commerce, thus created under national authority, should appeal to legitimate investors and collegitimate enterprises. They would not afford the same opportunity for stock watering and stock juggling as exists today under the complex and conflicting regulations of many states; but they would offer to investors a security that does not exist under the present system; and, if availed of to a large extent, it might be advisable at some future time to prohibit trading corporations, organized under state laws, from engaging in interstate commerce.

engoging in interstate commerce.

"This, however, should be considered only if the state of voluntary organization under national law should make it clearly contrary to the general welfare that no other than national corpora-tions engage in interstate trade."

TO RAISE PUDDLERS' WAGES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 20.-Wages of puddlers of the Republic Iron & Steel company will be advanced for December and the remainder of November.
The scale will be based on a \$1.40 card. It will not puddlers \$5.50 per ton in comparison with the last rates of \$5.37½. Finishers will receive an ad-

# VERDICT IN SHARP CASE SET ASIDE

Circuit Court of Appeals Reverses Judge Marshall in Coal Combine Case.

NEW TRIAL IS ORDERED.

Anti Trust Law Does Not Prohibit Company From Refusing to Sell to Anyone.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 19 .- Judge Walter H. Sanborn, in the United States circuit court of appeals, today handed lown an opinion setting aside the verlict and ordering a new trial in the use of the United States against the Union Pacific Coal company, the Union Pacific Raflway company, the Oregon Short Line, James M. Moore and Everett Buckingham, in which they are charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law by forming an unlawful mbination.

While the suit was brought in the name of the United States, proceedings were started by a Salt Lake City coul dealer named Sharp, who charged the coal company and the defendant railways with refusing to sell and haul coal for him. Sharp charged that the Union Pacific Coal company refused to sell him coal, and that the railways refused to haul the commodity because he advertised and sold coal at a less figure than his competitors.

Judge Sanborn, in his opinion, holds

that there was no substantial evidence of any combination between any two of the defendants, either to refuse to sell coal to Sharp or to refuse to transport

The lower court found the defendant guilty of violation of the Sherman antitrust law and imposed a fine of \$1,000 and costs on Buckingham and \$3,000 and costs on the four other defendants. OPINION OF THE COURT.

The opinion of the circuit court of appelas as contained in the syllabus, is as

order the act of July 2, 1890, is its necessary effect upon free competition in commerce among the states or with oreign nations.

"A combination, the object of which is to stiffe, or directly and subtantially to restrict such competition, is unlawful under that act, but if the necessary effect of a combination is but incidentally and indirectly to restrict competition, while its chief result is to foster the trade and increase the business of those who make and overste it. It does

the trade and increase the business of those who make and operate it, it does not fall under the ban of this law.

"A local company engaged in mining and selling its coal is not prohibited by the anti-trust act, or by the law, from refusing to sell its coal, from selecting its customers, from fixing the price and terms on which it will sell its products, or from selling to different persons and on different terms.

"A violation of a law by a corporation does not render its non-participating stockholders criminally liable therefor.

"Unless there is substantial evidence

bless there is substantial evidence of facts, which exclude every other hypothesis but that of guilt, it is the duty of the trial court to instruct the

An excellent China

cabinet, special

solid quartered oak.

Golden or Early

English full con-

cave front and sides

1 Mirror in back

crow feet, highly

polished, regular

\$33.00, our special

\$24.75

bury to return a verdict for the ac-

residence and was attended by Sir Al-fred Pripp, M. D., surgeon-in-ordinal to King Edward. At her bedside were Lady Lister-Kayo and Miss Emily Yznaga of New York, her sister. In her filness, King 'And where all the substantial evidence is as consistent with innoceace as with guilt, it is the duty of the ap-pellate court to reverse a judgment of conviction."

In conclusion the court says: "There was no substantial evidence of any combination between any two of the informants, either to refuse to sell coal to Sharp or to refuse to transport it for him.

for him.

"A combination between a corporation and its officers or agent in violation of the anti-trust act cannot be formed by the thoughts or acts of the officer or agent alone without the conscious participation in it of any other officer or agent of the corporation.

"The union of two or more persons, the conscious participation of two or more minds, is indispensable to an unlawful combination."

The famous Sharp case, centered in the winter of 1907-1998, when D. J. Sherp, a Salt Lake coal dealer, charged that there was a conspiracy to drive him out of business and obtained judgments aggregating \$13,000 against the Union Pacific Coal company, the Union Pacific Railway company, the Oregon Short Line, J. M. Moore, and Everett Buckingham, is very well remembered in this city.

In this city.

Through an experience of the Through an experience of the previous winter an attempt was made to avert a possible coal famine during the winter of 1908-1909. The railroads of the west made a storage rate for hauling which went into effect in the spring of 1907. This provided for a reduction of 50 cents a ten to the wholesalers on the part of the railroads and in return for this the dealers agreed not to raise the price and of the supply that was not exhausted in the supply that was not exhausted in the fall there was to be a refund of De

supply that was not exhausted in the fall there was to be a refund of 50 cents a ton.

When the case was heard in December of last year the evidence showed that Sharp had made an immediate reduction in prices and advertised them. The railronds refused to had any more call for Sharp and the coal company, through J. M. Moore, its agent, refused to fill his orders. It was alleged that cars of coal belonging to him were diverted and never delivered. Sharp was forced out of business and this was the reason of the suit.

The jury found the defendants guilty and fined the principals \$2,000 each and Everett Buckingham \$1,000. The trial came to an end on March 29 of the current year. A stay was granted for an appeal to the United States circuit court and the decision handed down Friday was the result of the appeal.

#### DOWAGER DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER DEAD

London, Nov. 20.—Consuelo, dow-ager-duchess of Manchester, died early this morning (Saturday) of heart fail-ure, following an attack of neuritis. She had been ill for some time from neuritis, but recently complications de-veloped. She was living in her London

## **COAL TIME**

Do not let your supply run too low.

"PEACOCK" "Rock Springs" IS STILL LEADER.

Central Coal & Coke Co.

40 West 2nd South St. Phones: Bell Ex. 35. Ind. 2600.

## DESERET NATIONAL BANK

Salt Lake City, Utah.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY Capital ..... \$500,000.00 Surplus ..... \$500,000.00

OFFICERS.

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JOHN C. CUTLER. Vice President.
H. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
E. S. HILLS. Asst. Cashier.
L. W. BURTON, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS.

John R. Barnes.
A. W. Carlson,
John C. Cutler,
David Eccles,
L. S. Hills.
W. H. McIntyre.
W. H. McIntyre.
Francis M. Lyman. Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent

## Merchants Bank

277 MAIN OFFICERS H. P. Clark, President. John J. Daly, V. P. A. H. Peabody V. P. W. H. Shearman, Cashier.

Established 1889.

### UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK

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Commercial Banking in all its Branches. Four per cent interest paid on savings deposits.

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WALKER BROS., Bankers Established 1862 \$250,000.00 \$100,000.00 orporated).

Absrobed the Salt Lake Branch of Wells-Fargo & Co.'s Bank.

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4 per cent interest paid on savings.

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Solicits accounts of Banks, Firms and Individuals, and extends to customers every reasonable courtesy and facility.

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A fully equipped savings department, 4 per cent said on time deonvenient sufety deposit boxes for

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A thoroughly modern savings department conducted in connection
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Do not miss our spe-

cial Stove and Range

Special sale on dining chairs, hundreds of different styles await your coming to select from.

These fine solid oak diners in suits of 5 chairs and one arm chair to match, finished in Golden, Early English or Fumed, wide back pannel and genuine leather seat; a splendid value at \$6.50. Special for next week \$6.00 \$4.65; arm chair to match .....

Buffet, like cut,

made of quarter-

ed oak, golden or Early English.

Size of top 20x42,

French Bevel Plate

mirror, size 12x36,

Regular value

\$38.50, our special

Equally low prices on our entire line of Diners.



Thanksgiving Specials

FROM NOW UNTIL THANKSGIVING DAY, WE WILL OFFER EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES IN FURNI

TURE. BELOW WE ILLUSTRATE A FEW OF THEM:

at the Standard Furniture Co.

Universal Stoves and Ranges are the best, we can prove it.



A very neat style, 6 feet Extension Table, exactly like cut, golden oak, very strongly constructed, top is 42 inches wide, a splendid table value at the regular price of \$16. Specially priced for \$12.00

Kitchen Cabinet. Made of solid golden oak; regular price \$39.00, designed as pictured, with elevated flour bin, glass door cupboards, tea and coffee canisters, spice jars, ete., aluminum covered extension table top, 45 inches wide, extends to 36 inches deep. Special Monday, Wednesday ..... \$24.50